

CART means “*Computer-Assisted, Real-Time Transcription.*” This service, provided by a trained individual, called a realtime or court reporter, operates a stenotype machine, which is linked to a computer. The reporter types as words are spoken and the text appears on a computer monitor, television, or projection screen. This enables people who do not hear well to read everything that is said.

Who uses CART?

People who are deaf, hard of hearing, or late deafened are the most frequent users. Sometimes a deaf-blind person can use CART if the print is enlarged and backlighted. Many people who are deaf may rely on sign language interpreters. Hard of hearing people also may use Assistive Listening Devices to amplify sound. People who lost their hearing after acquiring spoken language or were raised orally may not know or be fluent in sign language, and therefore, need CART services.

Where is CART used?

Jurors, plaintiffs, defendants, lawyers, and others use CART in the court system. It can be used also in conferences, conventions, meetings, schools, and various other settings, which need to be communicatively accessible to people with hearing loss.

Must CART be provided under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)? CART is included in the ADA definition of “auxiliary aids.” This means deaf and hard of hearing people have the same rights to CART as they would to sign language interpreters or Assistive Listening Devices. However, the provider may select which auxiliary aid is used as long as the deaf or hard of hearing person determines it provides “effective communication.”

For more information please contact:

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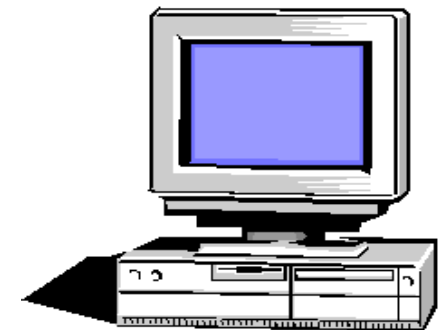
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Office Hours:

Monday-Friday - 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Closed on State Holidays)

Computer **A**ssisted **R**eal-Time **T**ranscription

Computer-Assisted
Real-Time Transcription



Your Rights Under
*The Americans With
Disabilities Act (ADA)*
For People With
Hearing Loss

**Serving Deaf and Hard
of Hearing Nebraskans**

Glossary of Terms

Off-line captioning: Captioning that is produced after a video segment has been recorded. A captioner watches the video recording and creates captions, paying attention to the timing and screen placement of each caption. The captions are usually then recorded on a videotape with the program picture and sound before the program is broadcast or distributed. Most captioned programs are produced off-line.

Realtime captioning: Captions, which are simultaneously created and transmitted during a video program or conference. A trained stenotypist, acting in much the same way as a courtroom reporter, enters the spoken content by typing phonetic codes on a special keyboard that permits high-speed transcription. A computer, using custom software, then very quickly translates the phonetic codes into proper text. To display the words as quickly as possible after they are spoken, most realtime captions are shown in a scrolling style.

Closed captions: Captions that appear only when special equipment called a telecaption decoder is used. Closed captioning is typically used for television broadcast and movie videotapes. Closed captioning allows deaf and hard of hearing people to enjoy the same

broadcast and video materials as other viewers.

Open captions: Captions that are visible without using a decoder. When a video is open captioned, the captions are permanently part of the picture. Open captions are advised for any situation where a decoder may be difficult to obtain or operate, such as in a hotel, convention center, or museum. For this reason, open captioning is recommended for training and promotional videos.

Closed caption decoder: Equipment that decodes the captioning signal and causes captions to appear on the screen. In the 1980s and early 1990s, closed-caption decoders were usually separate appliances that connected to the TV set, VCR, and/or cable converter box. After July 1, 1993, all television sets, manufactured for sale in the United States, with screens 13 inches or larger, must have built-in closed captioning ability. The additional appliance is not needed for these sets.

Roll-Up and Pop-on captions: There are two main styles of captions. Roll-up captions scroll onto and off the screen in a continuous motion. Pop-on captions do not scroll, the words display and erase together. Pop-on captions are used for most off-line captioning. Roll-up captions are used for most realtime captioning.

C-Print: Computer-aided speech-to-print transcription system. A typist called a C-Print captionist types a teacher's lecture (and students comments) into a laptop computer. The typed information is displayed simultaneously on a second laptop computer or television monitor for students to read during class. Afterwards, the printed text is available to students for review purposes.

Glossary provided by National Information Center on Deafness, Gallaudet University, Washington, D.C.

Consumer tips: In selecting a CART reporter, you should confirm the individual's credentials and experience. For example, there is a national certification called CRR (Certified Realtime Reporter). You should inquire as to the person's prior assignments, experience and technological equipment.

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